



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

25c a Year

Devoted to The
High-School-College
Entrance
Scholarship Fund

THE NEW YORK

LATIN LEAFLET

Entered at the Post Office in Brooklyn as second-class matter, October 29, 1900

25 Issues

Every Penny of
Every Subscription
goes into the
Scholarship Fund

VOL V

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1905

No 124

Fifteenth Meeting of the Latin Club

The fifteenth regular meeting of the New York Latin Club is called for Saturday May 13, at 12 M, in the Hotel St Denis, corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street, New York. Prof Tracy Peck of Yale, will address the Club. All persons who are interested, whether teachers of Latin or not, are cordially invited to be present. The plan is to serve luncheon at 12 M, promptly, so that there shall be no delay. The address will follow the luncheon, and adjournment will occur about 2 P M, *thus leaving the afternoon still unbroken, for those who attend.* Please send a postal card at once to the Sec'y, Mr A L Hodges, 309 W 101 st, N Y, if you intend to be present, so that we may notify Mr Taylor, the proprietor of the hotel, how many to expect. *Please attend to this at once.*

H H BICE, *President*A L HODGES, *Secretary*

Notices

It is proposed to amend the Constitution, Art V, Sec 1, so that it will read as follows:

The periodical published under the auspices of the club shall be self-supporting, and not less than twenty-five cents from every annual subscription to the periodical shall be perpetually devoted to the New York High School College Entrance Scholarship Fund.

As Art VII requires a unanimous vote to amend the above section, it is proposed to ask the meeting of May 13 to allow the vote on the amendment to be taken by mail at some time before the first meeting of the coming year.

Acknowledgement will be made in No 125 of all money received for the Scholarship Fund since the last report published in No 113.

Early Legends and Recent Discoveries

The Latin teacher of the "old school" is beginning to lift up his head once more. Niebuhr smote him that he remained quiescent for a lonesome period and ventured not to make reply to the arrogant claim that the most poetic portion of Roman History is naught but rubbish and a mass of fables which do not even possess the conventional merit of being cunningly devised. But somehow, for some reason, though unable to establish a satisfactory thesis in support of his pets, the Latin instructor has gone on teaching to his pupils the absurdities connected with the founding of Rome and the following years of development. These legends still retained their charm for instructor and instructed even though their actual existence had been ruthlessly and relentlessly torn from their place in literature and in the curricula of the schools.

There was abundant reason why these tales should not give up their power and their life at the behest of German skepticism. In the first place, they had become ingrained in the thought and the life of the people whose progenitors figured in them. This same people developed a literature which strongly influenced the minds of writers in the middle ages throughout the world. And the same old stories still sway the mind and the heart of those who write the books of to-day. For these reasons, because these Roman legends took hold powerfully on the minds of men and lived on in their books, the stories still possess an undeniable value in literary training and are justly entitled to be considered an integral part of a liberal education. Added to these considerations is the fact that the stories have with themselves a charm and a fascination which attract the minds of all persons in whom the constant use of scalpel and anaesthetic has not warped the soul.

And so the untutored pedagogue has gone on in his course, allowing his students to drink of waters which had been plainly proved not to be water at all. Perhaps he closed the book when more erudite teachers visited his school-room, or possibly he put forth the lame excuse that a knowledge of the legends was essential to an understanding of the literature, but, whatever the pretext, he plodded on with a blind and unreasoning faith in his own intuitions.

The last lustrum has brought striking confirmation of the poor pedagogue's instinct against the forces of the higher criticism arrayed in high places. This renaissance has not been restricted to the confines of Italy, for Greece has brought to light even greater marvels. The fact is that the new life is world-wide and reaches to all nations. Extreme skepticism has had its day and is passing to merited oblivion. In its place comes faith, faith in the annals and the credibility of our ancestors, and a readiness to admit that our forefathers must have been at least slightly conversant with conditions which prevailed in their time and that our methods of criticism can not wholly displace their testimony.

Astraea began her return to earth when Heinrich Schliemann commenced to dream that something more than mere moonshine had been transmitted to us from our ancestors. Pride of intellect also received a severe blow when the Mycenaean civilization was bared to our gaze, while in view of the discoveries made in Crete the most graceless materialist in things archaeological must bow in reverence before the past. If the present rate of progress shall be maintained, the half-jesting words of Professor Doerpfeld will yet be found prophetic, that we may even find traces of the argonautic expedition and of the home of the Golden Fleece.

It was near to the close of the last century when it was felt in Italy that the time had come for a more thorough investigation in the regions where antiquity had been known to live. In accordance with this resolution a committee was formed consisting of Giacomo Boni, Professor Lanciani, and Professor Huelsen with some others whose special task should be the prosecution of excavations in the Forum.